

& photo of type, S-type, Z-photo of type), 7296 (B, E, F, G, S); Troll 969 (B); Werdermann 2707 (S); Province undetermined: Bridges s.n. [1846] (K), s.n. [1850] (X); Cuming 152 (V). ILLUSTRATIONS: Phytologia 1: fig. 13. 1934 (N).

Geographic distribution of the species of Recordia:

Bolivia:

R. boliviana [Santa Cruz]

Alphabetized list of citations:

Bridges s.n. [1846] (boliviana), s.n. [1850] (boliviana)

Cuming 152 (boliviana)

Steinbach 7240 (boliviana TYPE), 7296 (boliviana)

Troll 969 (boliviana)

Werdermann 2707 (boliviana)

TWO NEW MELASTOMES OF THE KRUKOFF COLLECTION

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HORMOCALYX Gl. gen. nov.

Melastomaceae Miconieae: Flores 5-meri axillares; hypanthium campanulatum setosum; calycis tubus prolongatus erectus truncatus, dentibus exterioribus in anulum herbaceum horizontaliter patentem coalitis; petala 5 inaequilatera obovata magna; stamina 10 isomorpha, intheris crasse linearibus, poro terminali dehiscentibus, connectivo paulo elevato simplici; ovarium inferum 2-loculare, summo plano glabro; stylus rectus glaber, stigmatibus semigloboso. Frutex hirsutus anisophyllus; folia formicariis ad basin laminae ornata.

HORMOCALYX HIRSUTUS Gl. sp. nov. Frutex 5 m. altus; ramuli subteretes juveniles hirsuti demum glabri; folia conferta subsessilia in quoque jugo valde inaequalia; petioli 2-5 mm. longi; laminae majores oblongae vel ellipticae, 8-14 cm. longae, 4-7 cm. latae, breviter acuminatae, integrae, ciliatae, ad basin paulo angustatae et cordulatae, 5-nerviae, supra breviter sparseque flavido-setulosae, subtus ad venas setosae vel setulosae ceterum glabrae; formicariae didyma semi-ovoidea hirsuta, 8-15 mm. longa, in basi liminae et infra basin plusminus pendentia; laminae minores sine formicariis cordato-ovatae, 2-5 cm. longae et fere totidem latae, jugo venarum exteriori in auriculas curvato; flores in axillis foliorum minorum solitarii subsessiles; hypanthium campanulatum herbaceum, ad torum 4 mm. longum, sparse

glanduloso-hirsutum; calycis tubus erectus truncatus hirsutus, 2-2.5 mm. longus, pilis glandulosis 2-3 mm. longis patentibus; dentes exteriores in anulum fere 2 mm. latum hirsutum coaliti, pilis 5 marginalibus quam aliis multo validioribus; petala ut videtur purpurea obovata retusa glabra, 11-12 mm. longa, latere brevior truncato, longiore obtuso; filamenta complanata glabra 6.5-7 mm. longa; antherae fere rectae 3.3 mm. longae; ovuli in quoque loculo circ. 12; stylus 9-10 mm. longus, stigmatum 1.3 mm. diametro.

Type, Krukoff 7098, collected in "campinarana alta" on the plateau between the Livramento and Ipixuna rivers, Amazonas, Brazil, and deposited in the Britton Herbarium. The stems and bases of the leaves are mostly covered with the black debris used by ants to shelter their runways. This and the numerous short leafy axillary branches make it often difficult to discern the character of the leaf-bases or the position of the flowers.

The distinctive feature of the genus is, of course, the remarkable development of the exterior calyx-teeth, but to this feature may be added the solitary sessile axillary flowers, the 2-celled ovary, and the small number of ovules.

Notwithstanding the axillary flowers, the affinity of the genus is distinctly with Tococa, as shown by the structure of the anthers. These agree almost completely with those of Tococa in shape, connective, and general appearance, but are not incurved at the summit and have a strictly terminal pore. Axillary flowers are known in a few species of Tococa also. In inflorescence the genus is reminiscent of Maieta, but differs notably in its stamens and hypanthium. In general aspect it suggests certain myrmecophilous species of Clidemia, but again differs in the anthers and hypanthium.

CLIDEMIA FEROX Gl. sp. nov. Sect. Staphidium: frutex 5 m. altus ubique hirsutus, pilis fuscis vel stramineis basi incrassatis curvatim patentibus 4-8 mm. longis non glandulosis; folia aequalia vel subaequalia; petioli validi 1-2 cm. longi; laminae late ellipticae, 10-20 cm. longae, 5-11 cm. latae, abrupte breviterque acuminatae vel subcaudatae, integrae, ciliatae, basi rotundatae, 5-nerviae, venis primariis supra leviter impressis subtus elevatis, secundariis supra obscuris subtus prominulis, 5-8 mm. dissitis, sub angulo fere recto divergentibus; flores 6-meri in capitula sessilia axillaria pauci densissime conferti; hypanthium complanatum 10 mm. longum 6-nervium, pilis saepissime versus nervos curvatis et lineas 6 longitudinales formantibus, his lineis in siccis vix manifestis sed in aqua maceratis conspicuis; torus ad basin staminum breviter denseque pilosus; sepala fere ad basin distincta, patentia, late oblonga, 3.2 mm. longa, obtusa, intus densissime sericea, dentibus exterioribus ter-

minalibus tuberculiformibus a pilis obtectis; petala late et inaequaliter obovata, 10 mm. longa, 9 mm. lata, ad apicem subretusam paucisetosa, ad margines tenuia et saepe fimbriatula; filamenta glabra leviter complanata 6 mm. longa; antherae compressae lineares 6 mm. longae, poro terminali dehiscentes, connective basi brevissime 2-lobato; ovarium inferum 6-loculare, ovulis numerosis; stylus rectus 15 mm. longus, in dimidio inferiore dense tomentosus et faucem hypanthii occludens, pilis basi 4 mm. longis gradatim decrescentibus; stigma truncatum.

Type, Krukoff 7262, collected on the shore of the Rio Ipixuna between Monte Christo and Santa Victoria, Amazonas, Brazil, and deposited in the Britton Herbarium. The extraordinarily large flowers in very dense clusters give the plant a superficial aspect resembling Myrmidone or Myriaspota. The number of the ovules and the character of the stamens and stigma distinguish it at once from these genera and show its position in Clidemia. There is apparently only one species in this large genus with which it may be associated, C. longisetosa Hoehne, from the Tapajoz River. That species has flowers of only half the size, a glabrous style, and a 2-celled ovary.